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MACARTHUR FIRED

Mrs. Michael J. Walsh Chosen "Alaska Mother Of 1951"

Mrs. M. J. Walsh, whose name was submitted to the American Mothers' Committee of the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs by the Home Arts Club of Nome as a candidate for the 1951 Alaska Mother, has been awarded that honor.

The committee making the choice was composed of representatives of the American Legion Auxiliary in Anchorage, the Soroptimist Club, Alaska Women's Club, and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Anchorage. The committee has named Mrs. Clara Rust, of Fairbanks, for second choice.

Mrs. Walsh's name has been submitted to the American Mother Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation as a candidate for the American Mother of 1951.

The American Mothers' Committee came into existence in 1933 under the leadership of Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, who served as Honorary Chairman for many years. The first American Mother was selected in 1935 and presented to the nation over a national radio network by Mrs. Roosevelt. The idea met with an enthusiastic popular response. An American Mother has been selected each successive year. Several years ago it became necessary to decentralize the work of the committee for the purpose of reviewing nominations. The American Mother is chosen from among the forty-eight State Mothers.

It was with pride and confidence that the local group of club women nominated Mrs. Walsh, as all her children were Nome-born, Nome-raised, and all have been successful in their careers.

Her many activities during a half century of residence in the community where she has served on many civic projects as well as being an active member of her church, further endowed her with qualifications required to become Alaska's Mother of 1951.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business April 9.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

An interesting report was given by Richard Lee at the noon luncheon of the Chamber as he has returned from a trip to Anchorage and Fairbanks where many housing projects were under way.

He brought back the pledge of support to 2nd Division from the president of the Chamber in Anchorage in its plea for more road building which they also consider of great importance to the growth of the entire Territory.

A. Polet reported on his trip to Fairbanks where he was busy with a meeting of the Wien Airlines.

He announced the new package tour of that company with its new interchangeable tickets for tourists, including a special ten-day lay-over in Nome if the tourists desire. He stressed the point that it was up to the Chamber and other groups to make the tourists' visit interesting enough to stay the full time allowed.

Dewey Goodrich urged a "paint-up" program to improve the appearance of the city for the many visitors expected this summer.

New Restaurant For Nome

Mrs. Herb Jenks has announced the purchase of Vi's Shop, which is being moved today to the location between the Nugget and the Alaska Airlines.

The building will be remodeled into a modern restaurant with home-baked pastries and cakes as a specialty.

Mrs. Jenk's ability for good cooking is well known to her many friends who feel sure that her new venture will not only be successful but fill a need in the community.

C-54 CRASH KILLS 8 IN FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS, (AP)—A routine attempt to pick up a glider at Ladd Air Force Base ended in the fiery crash of a low-flying four-motored C-54 transport plane with a cost of eight lives yesterday.

The Air Force transport plane exploded and burst into flames after striking a runway. Black smoke from the crashed plane could be seen five miles away.

Witnesses said flames swallowed the crashed plane from tail to engines inside a minute after it hit the ground with its eight-man crew.

MacArthur Agrees to Appear at Congress

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) said today Gen. Douglas MacArthur agreed in a telephone conversation with him today to appear at a joint session of Congress and discuss his dismissal by President Truman.

Wherry said he would introduce a resolution today asking a joint session of the Senate and House to hear MacArthur.

Such a move would require support of at least some of the Democrats who now control both Senate and House.

Wherry quoted MacArthur as saying he would be "delighted and honored" to return here to appear before Congress.

Ouster Could Please Russians

A former chief of staff of the German Army, Heinz Guderian, said the ouster could make the Russians happy. There was no immediate comment from Soviet Russia, but western diplomats in Moscow expressed belief the chances for a Korean peace settlement was increased.

And in Formosa, Chiang Kai-Shek's stronghold, officials saw the action as a stunning blow. MacArthur was their leading advocate of U.S. aid for striking back against Red China.

At the United Nations headquarters, South Korean spokesmen made no public comment, but left no doubt in private conversations that they were unhappy. Most of the official reaction at the U.N. was that this was a United States matter, since the leadership of the unified command in Korea had been left to Washington. Nonetheless, some of the U.N. delegations could not disguise their satisfaction at the action taken.

There was similar reaction from India, which has sought to be a go-between in negotiations with Peiping. Officials at New Delhi expressed belief the way now was open to a renewal of diplomatic efforts to end the war, despite the fact the Red Chinese have debuffed U.N. efforts.

Total Enemy Strength In Korea 695,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Eighteen new Chinese Communist Divisions have been identified in Korea, bringing the total enemy strength there to 695,000, the Army reported today.

The overall enemy strength was shown as being made up of 212,000 North Korean Regulars, 470,000 Chinese Communist troops and 13,000 guerrillas.

Gen. Ridgway Takes Over

U.N. Forces Continue Drive

Outwardly Unstirred By Command Shift

By the Associated Press

United Nations forces continued their drive into Red Korea today outwardly unstirred by the momentous supreme command shake-up under which President Truman fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, named to replace MacArthur as U.N. Commander in Chief, and to carry on all MacArthur's four-fold duties as U.S. Commander in Chief in the Far East, was traveling near the front when the news broke. He made no comment.

Many of the fighting men in the battle lines did not know at a late hour Wednesday that Truman had fired MacArthur.

At the time of the great shift in top command this was the military situation in Korea:

South Korea was virtually free

Mining Industries To Be Aided By Defense Act

Exploration Assistance, Loans for Expansion and Road Funds Provided

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Defense Minerals Administration lists 13 types of assistance available to mining and minerals industries under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The possibilities include financial assistance for exploration; government guarantees of private loans for plant expansion and working capital; direct government loans; government purchase contracts; guarantees of floor prices for future production; accelerated amortization of capital investment for tax purposes; advances against future production, and construction of access roads with government funds.

Financial assistance for exploration, the only program administered directly by DMA, is expected to get under way shortly. Within a \$10 million limitation, the government will make individual contracts to pay 50 to 90% of the cost of prospecting for new

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By the Associated Press

General MacArthur was fired today from his Tokyo command. President Truman took the drastic action on the ground that the 71-year-old hero of World War II had demonstrated inability to give wholehearted support to United Nations objectives in the Far East.

The ouster brought angry criticism from MacArthur's supporters. "This action can bring great tragedy to our country," former president Hoover said. "It does not solve the primary question of how to end our war with Communist China without advantage to Soviet Russia. A strong pillar in our Asian defense has been removed."

Republican leaders in Congress were trying to reach General MacArthur by telephone. Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) said "we are discussing everything from impeachment on down."

On the other hand, there were expressions of relief from some leading Democrats and from British and other officials abroad. These officials expressed belief the way was open now for new efforts to end the war in Korea.

At London Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison said Britain is now ready to negotiate a cease-fire in Korea but the "other side" so far had shown no desire to stop the hostilities.

The White House announcement came at 1 a.m. (EST). That was early afternoon in Tokyo, and MacArthur was at luncheon in his home. He received the news "without turning a hair," an aide said.

MacArthur had wanted to expand the war to include direct attacks on Red China. He sought to use the Formosa troops of Chiang Kai-Shek to open a second front. Both these stands ran counter to administration policy. President Truman's action, in effect, affirmed this policy—to try to keep the war limited to Korea and to treat Europe, instead of Asia as MacArthur wanted, as the expected area of decision against Soviet Communism.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway will take over the four-fold command MacArthur held at Tokyo—Supreme Allied Occupation Commander in Japan, U.N. Commander in Chief for Korea, U.S. Commander in Chief for the Far East, and Commanding General of the U.S. Army in the Far East. Ridgway has been commanding

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